

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

*Please find a listing of the claims below. The statuses of the claims are shown in parentheses.*

1. (Original) A device adapted to receive multiple fragments representing overlapping data for a pixel location and output at most one blended pixel, comprising:

a first storage;

a fragment buffer that holds multiple fragments for overlapping data; and

one of instructions and hardware that causes said device to

detect in the fragment buffer a fragment representing predetermined one of closest and furthest visible data for the pixel location,

blend the predetermined one with any preexisting contents of the first storage that represent data that is to be visible in an output image, and

repeat the detecting and blending until no more unprocessed fragments representing visible image data are left in the fragment buffer for the pixel location;

wherein detection of the predetermined one is performed using a Z-value storage to isolate during a first pass through the fragment buffer a Z-value corresponding to the predetermined one, and to match during a second pass through the fragment buffer contents of the Z-value storage against fragment buffer contents to isolate the predetermined one.

2. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein said device composites back-to-front and further comprises one of instructions and hardware that processes contents of the fragment buffer by:

first, detecting any fragment representing a closest opaque data, moving such fragment to the first storage to overwrite any prior contents and removing such fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents;

second, examining depth of fragments in the fragment buffer relative to any closest opaque data and removing from further consideration any fragments obscured by closest opaque data; and

third, compositing any fragments for the pixel location remaining in the fragment buffer with contents of the pixel value storage in back-to-front order.

3. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein each fragment for the pixel location further has associated with it a sub-pixel mask and wherein said device further comprises one of instructions stored and hardware associated with the device that implements antialiasing using the sub-pixel mask to blend visual contributions by each fragment representing visible data in dependence upon the associated mask.

4. (Previously Presented) A device according to claim 1, wherein:

the fragment buffer stores fragments collectively representing multiple pixel locations;

the storage is part of a frame buffer, the frame buffer having at least one first storage location for each pixel within an image region; and

said device further comprises one of instructions and hardware that composites data by successively examining fragments in the fragment buffer and by combining those fragments into the frame buffer as the predetermined one for the corresponding pixel location

or returning them to the fragment buffer if they are not the predetermined one, and by repeating the combining or returning until the fragment buffer is completely empty.

5. (Original) A device according to claim 4, wherein said device composites back-to-front and processes each pixel location by:

first, detecting any fragment representing a closest opaque object, moving such fragment to the first storage and removing such fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents;

second, examining depth of fragments in the fragment buffer relative to any closest opaque image object and removing from further consideration any fragments representing data obscured by a closest opaque object; and

third, compositing any fragments remaining in the fragment buffer corresponding to the particular pixel location with contents of the first storage in back-to-front order.

6. (Previously Presented) A device according to claim 5, wherein said fragment buffer is a first-in, first out memory and wherein said device examines successive fragments in the fragment buffer and either composites those fragments if they represent furthest visible data for a pixel location, or returns those fragments to the fragment buffer if they do not represent furthest visible data for a pixel location, and performs the compositing or returning until the fragment buffer is completely empty.

7. (Previously Presented) A device according to claim 1, wherein said device further comprises a state generation unit that produces state information to indicate at least:

a state that there is a fragment for the pixel location representing relatively closer opaque data than other fragments in the fragment buffer which have not yet been invalidated; and

a state that there are at least two fragments each representing visible data for a corresponding pixel location.

8. (Original) A device according to claim 7, wherein:

the first storage is part of a frame buffer having a unique address space for each pixel location, the unique address space for each pixel location adapted to store color and intensity information as well as state information for the pixel location.

9. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein:

the Z-value storage and the pixel value buffer are part of a frame buffer;

said device further comprises a second Z-value storage; and

the Z-value storage of the frame buffer and the second Z-value storage are used in alternating fashion in a manner where one Z-value storage holds a Z-value for fragment representing a predetermined one of closest and furthest visible data for a particular pixel location that will be moved and removed from the fragment buffer during a current pass through the fragment buffer, while the other Z-value storage is used to sort Z-values for other fragments for the particular pixel location that will be moved and removed during a subsequent pass through the fragment buffer.

10. (Previously Presented) A device according to claim 1, wherein said device composites front-to-back and further includes one of instructions and hardware that causes said device to process fragment buffer contents by:

detecting a fragment representing transparent data for a pixel location;

storing a depth value of the detected fragment representing transparent data in a Z-value storage if the depth value for the fragment indicates data for the fragment is relative closer to the desired viewing perspective than data for previously detected fragments;

using the stored depth value to identify the fragment representing closest remaining visible data for the pixel location, compositing the fragment with contents of the pixel value storage for that particular pixel location, and inhibiting further consideration of such detected fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents; and

repeating the processing of contents of the fragment buffer until no more fragments are left for consideration in the fragment buffer for the particular pixel location.

11. (Original) A method of arbitrating multiple fragments representing overlapping data for a pixel location and outputting at most one representation for that pixel location, using a pixel value storage, a fragment buffer, and hardware logic, said method comprising:

storing in the fragment buffer multiple fragments representing data overlapping in at least one pixel location;

using the hardware logic to index, detect and remove from the fragment buffer a fragment representing a predetermined one of closest and furthest visible image data at the pixel location;

combining that predetermined one with any preexisting pixel value storage contents that represents visible data; and

repeating the using and combining until no more fragments are left in the fragment buffer that correspond to the pixel location.

12. (Original) A method according to claim 11, further comprising fragments back-to-front by:

first, detecting any fragment representing closest opaque data, moving such fragment to the pixel value storage to overwrite any prior contents and removing such fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents;

second, examining depth of fragments in the fragment buffer relative to any closest opaque image data and removing from further consideration any fragments that are obscured by closest opaque data; and

third, compositing any fragments remaining in the fragment buffer with contents of the pixel value storage in back-to-front order.

13. (Original) A method according to claim 11, wherein each fragment for the pixel location further has associated with it a sub-pixel mask and wherein said method further comprises performing antialiasing using the sub-pixel mask to blend visual contributions by each fragment for the pixel location in a manner responsive to values of each mask.

14. (Original) A method according to claim 11, further comprising:

generating state information indicating at least

a state that there is opaque data for the pixel location relatively closer than other data represented by fragment buffer fragments which have not yet been invalidated, and

a state that there are at least two fragments representing visible data for the pixel location; and

using the state information for the pixel location to process fragments in a manner dependent upon the state information.

15. (Original) A method according to claim 11, further comprising compositing fragments front-to-back by:

detecting a fragment representing transparent data for a pixel location;

storing a depth value associated with a detected fragment in a Z-value storage if the depth value indicates that data for the detected fragment is relatively closer to the desired viewing perspective than data for previously detected fragments;

using the stored depth value to determine the closest transparent data at the particular pixel location, compositing the fragment representing closest transparent data with contents of the pixel value storage for that pixel location, and inhibiting further consideration of such detected fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents; and

repeating the processing of contents of the fragment buffer until no more fragments are left for consideration in the fragment buffer for the particular pixel location.

16. (Original) A method according to claim 15, wherein the repeating is performed on a fragment-by-fragment basis for fragments in the fragment buffer, with fragments not constituting the predetermined one being returned to the fragment buffer in first-in, first out format, until no more fragments are left in the fragment buffer.

17. (Previously Presented) In a data processing system where multiple fragments representing overlapping data for a three-dimensional environment are arbitrated to determine a single image value for storage in a particular pixel location of a frame buffer, an improvement comprising:

first, identifying and storing a first fragment in a first buffer, with remaining fragments representing overlapping visible data being stored in a second buffer, where the first fragment represents a predetermined one of closest and furthest visible data from a desired viewing perspective;

second, generating an index that permits retrieval of the first fragment with respect to fragments in the second buffer for the particular pixel location, and storing the index in a third buffer; and

third, using the contents of the third buffer to identify and remove a fragment from the second buffer in dependence upon depth, and blending the removed fragment with contents of the first buffer.

18. (Original) An improvement according to claim 17, wherein:

the first buffer is part of a frame buffer and the frame buffer includes a pixel value storage unique to the particular pixel location;

the second buffer is a fragment buffer that collectively holds fragments for multiple pixel locations; and

the third buffer is a Z-value storage corresponding to the particular pixel location.



19. (Original) In an image processing system where multiple fragments representing overlapping data are arbitrated to determine a single value representing a particular pixel location of a viewing image, an improvement comprising:

placing multiple fragments into a fragment buffer;

polling fragment buffer contents to identify a predetermined one of maximum and minimum Z-value for fragments for the particular pixel location;

moving the identified fragment to a frame buffer, combining that fragment with any preexisting contents that are to be visible in an output image, and removing the identified fragment from further consideration as fragment buffer contents; and

repeating the polling and moving until no further fragments are left for the particular pixel location.

20. (Original) An improvement according to claim 19, further comprising:

storing fragments corresponding to many pixel locations, all collectively in the fragment buffer;

returning fragments not corresponding to the predetermined one into fragment buffer for later-consideration as a predetermined one; and

performing the repeating until no fragments are left in the fragment buffer.

21. (Original) An improvement according to claim 19, further comprising:

compositing fragments for overlapping visible data in back-to-front manner, by

first, polling the fragment buffer to identify any fragment representing closest opaque data for the particular pixel location and moving such fragment to a frame buffer,

second, culling fragments obscured by the closest opaque data, and

third, identifying and compositing with contents of the frame buffer each fragment remaining in the fragment buffer representing furthest data for the particular pixel location.

22. (Original) A data processing system that blends multiple fragments each representing visible imagery from a viewing perspective, comprising:

means for identifying and storing any fragment representing closest opaque data or furthest transparent fragment if there is no closest opaque data; and

means for successively detecting and blending with the stored fragment in order of greatest depth each remaining fragment representing furthest unprocessed unobscured visible data.